6 books

Introductory Lecture.

October 26th 1809

Doctor Gregory gave us an introductory lecture on the plan to be pursued in his course of lectures — That he intended to pursue the nosological arrangement of Doctor Cullen, but that he should sometimes differ from his late illustrious teacher and colleague — on some points, both in his arrangements, and in his practice. — That in speaking of a disease he should mention the practice that had been used by the most eminent authors both ancient and modern — He defended the system of No-

= tology and entered into a short
discussion on its merits — He ob=
served that organs were properly
divided as animal, plants and
minerals — But he considered
all disputes on the proper dis=
position of a disease in a
nosological arrangement as
absurd and as of no use to
the practioner. — — —
— — Lecture 2d — 30th —
Dr G. commenced this day
a history of the science of
Medicine — This was to be
considered as social with
the existance of man, In its
first stages as an art, the
manufacture of men made their

physicians — The dislocated joint the broken bones and the wounded artery call'd for immediate assistance, and were soon under command of the surgeons — From this state he pass'd to consider it in the more regular form that appeared in the writings of Hippocrates &c. —

— Lecture 8nd 31st —

The history state continued giving an account of the practice of Hippocrates, and the opinions of of Plato, Aristotle, and ended with considering Celsus —

Lecture 4th Novem.r 1.

The medical history is dete
going on. Galen and some
of the more modern, par=
ticularly the Arabians
formed the subject of
this lecture

Lecture 5th Novem.r 2.

We have made a little more
progress in this tiresome sub=
=ject, Although Dr. Gregory
treats this in an agreeable
style and manner, still there
cannot make up for the mat
er, as I have heard the same
too often for it to be con
lerable.

Lecture 8th B.

Write the history — Boerhaave and others both before and after him. Formed the subject of this days lecture.

Lecture 7th Novr 6th

Doctor G: began by giving a definition of "Practice" and of disease. by this he means every morbid function of the body — It is not every deviation from health that he calls by this name — but the idea of disease comes at the same time the distinction in the varieties of health — as that wh? takes place in infancy, old age, sex. temperament, all of which have different phenomena, and which are peculiarly to each other diseases — He then spoke of the causes of

Nosology in its minute distinctions — and the classing of some phenomena which he did not consider as diseases — big Preg=nancy — and some cutaneous diseases, — also freckles, spots on on the nails &c &c. The than spoke of the causes of diseases — Concerning the Proximate cause he declined saying any thing as he considered it as a useless speculation, He admitted however the agency of the vis Medicatrix Naturæ, or vital principle in its production. — The other causes, the remote, occasional predisposing, were more certain and in some cases easy to be known

hence he would not neglect the consideration of these —

Diseases are known by their symptoms — the variety of these is great. So enumerate all would be endless — and to attempt it might by the difficulty of it alarm the student. By reducing them to a kind of system however, they may be more easily understood, and more distinctly remembered — Symptoms may be arranged in this way — Impeded functions, uneasy sensations, and an alteration of sensible qualities. —

1 Of impeded functions

The functions be arranged under three heads — the Animal the

natural and the vital —

of the Animal. here he went thro' the various symptoms as appearing in these, viz as they occur in diseased senses minds &c &c —

Of the vital. and first of the circulation of the blood — this, in the states of it that are exhibited by the pulse, is an important symptom — he spoke of the departures of the pulse from the natural standard in frequency, force strength and intermission. — secondly of respiration, this is slow or quick (to 60 in minute) approached — is different upon motion or posture — there are varieties modifications of this res

piration, as Sneezing, Crying,
Coughing &c — By the cough
some diseases may be distinguished
thus the cough of the outlet from
the dry hack of incipient Phthisis
thus too the cough of asthma
hydrothorax and croup has some
thing peculiar — the same remark
applies to whooping cough, and
thus hysteric cough — So thus bad
of respiration may be referred, the
sighing this attends sometimes
stupor — and yawning which
denotes the approaching of some
fever. — — — — — —

— — Lecture 8th Novr. 7. —

Of the natural, symptoms in
these appear in the stomach,

the intestines the various secretions various derangements of the functions of these point out dis=ease - Thus the stomach has its function of digestion impaired in fevers; and in many of the diseases of the stomach, filth sometime the appetite is very great in some=times it is vitiated so as to seek unnatural food - To this head too we may refer dysphagia - either as it occurs from obstruc=tion, or as it takes place in the last stage of disease, from weakness - The retention of food in the stomach likewise gives rise to many symp=toms - in the functions of the

Intestines have their symptoms of disease — as in cases of costiveness and diarrhoea — —
The functions of the urinary organs have their irregularities — The urine may be altered in quantity or quality — In Diabetes and Polydypsia these states take place — Dr G. knew a patient who made 1½ ℔ of urine in a day — sometimes there is a difficulty in voiding it. again there is a sediment — white or red He — Dr thinks it of some use to attend to this as a general disease may sometimes be discovered, thus in jaundice, the high colour. In hys=

lence and dropsy the quantity -
is a guide for us — sometimes it
is discharged with great pain —
and many other circumstances with
regard to it — we must attend
to the function of the skin. pour
its natural soft moist state
to its diseased, dry and hard —
the alleviation two of the per=
spiration both sensible and in
sensible — It is hot and dry
in one part of a fever, and in
the space of an hour proves to
its opposite — the sweat is some
times, hot, cold, thin or spare,
profuse, and even bloody. —
The state of the tongue — it
is a good indicator of the

stomach, in disease of this, it has various appearances — of the State of the Nose, this gives symptoms of disease in its secretion — In hydrocephalus it is sometimes dry for the space of two or three weeks. —

2 Of Uneasy Sensations —

To this head he refers first Pain Dr. G. defined pain to be "a sensation we wish to get rid of" — There are various degrees of this. It is internal or external — The internal is sometimes difficult to be pointed out — But it is generally to be known by motion, or pressure on the part &c &c. When the pain is exter

nal it is easily known by the touch — Pains are of different kinds, as Burning pain, as in the stomach, in Cancer and in the bowels, Twisting pain as in colic — Pain is an important symptom, if the burning is present, it directs us to the stomach to seek for acidity and to apply its remedy — If the pain be severe in any of those internal parts it warns us of spasm or inflammation The second division of uneasy sensations — may be called — Anxiety. This is a feeling different from pain, as occurs in-

asthma, diseases of the heart, from distention of the stomach & from affections of the liver —

The third division is Itching — this takes place in herpetic affections, jaundice scarlatina & small pox when affecting external parts, when internally it is in the anus — —

a third division is vertigo as it occurs from a rotatory motion or on looking down from a height — but this vertigo might be referred to the head of cerebral functions —

a fourth division Pinting Anxium this too may be referred to the same head of cerebral functions

a fifth Nausea this to may
go the the same head

3 A change of sensible qualities

theres are an important train of
symptoms for here you do not
depend upon the information
of the patients, these sensible qua=
lities consist first in temperature
of the body - By the degree of
heat we have been for a long
time been accustomed to judge of
fever. The temperature is sometimes
above the standard, It is said
that it rises as high as 113 degrees
but this Dr. G. doubts, But it is
not necessary that it rise so high
to be perceptible, 2 degrees is

well and evident to the touch.
D. G. never knew it rise above
164 and then it was very hot
to the hand — even one degree
will be perceptible — It is some
times unequally distributed over
the body — D. G. disbelieves the acc
ount that in the plague cases
have accused of the one of the
limb being hot and the middle
cold — The temperature is some
times Below the natural standard.
When paralysis so affects a limb
as to destroy the motion of the ar
teries, then the coldness will
take place. — But it some
times happens where the action

of the arteries remains —
The second sensible quality is
Colour, as it is seen in the
skin, as red, yellow, pale, dus
kiness, &c —

Lecture 9th — Novr. 8.

The next sensible quality is
the Swelling as takes place in
various inflammations — in
dropsy — In short for a vicia
of these symptoms he suffered
in the Gambia, Bokaara —
and his own Conjectures —
Nosology takes not notice
of the cause of disease —
but if these can be properly
ascertained, it would not be

wrong to consider them in a
table of diseases — Indeed in
some cases the obscuration of the
cause with the symptoms is un
avoidable — as in Phthisis pu
monis of tubercles, in jaundice
of the obstructing cause —
E.G. approves of Nosology if it
be used in relation to Memo
rys — It is of use too in bring=
ing together diseases alike in
their appearances causes, and
cure — But the extent to wh
Nosology is pushed by some
he does not approve. — He
then mentioned Cullens division
The two first classes he thought

natural, — In fevers ~~ob~~ ma
ny of the genera and species
run into each other — In ner
vous diseases the same. —
thus palsy apoplexy and spasm
occur together or succeed in
close succession — He mentio
ned the case of a patient
who had in the period of three
years, the dropsy of apoplexy
palsy - epilepsy and mania
all alternately induced by
the same cause, Intemperance
The two other classes of Cullen
are not so natural — as pyrex
ia and cachexia. Many dis
eases closely allied in systems
require the most opposite treatment.

Lecture 10th — 15 Nov.

Doctor G. spoke of the first class the Apoplexia — he mentioned a case of epilepsy in order to show that this did not depend upon plethora or near of a woman who from some disease of the uterus, and in consequence of that of some visceral obstruction was reduced to the last degree of emaciation — This patient was subject to Epilepsy for a few days before her death. Dr G was for deciding whether there was pulsation in the general system but certainly that takes place in the bowels

the then began on the symp
ptoms of Pyrexia: and first
Of the cold stage — This is
not the cause of the hot fits.
for they are not in proportion
to each other — Thus in the
Quartan the cold fit is long
and the hot short, and un=
usually in Quotidian — and
when the disease approaches
to remittent the cold fits
diminish as it appears —
— Lecture 11th — 16th —
Dr. G. to day considered the
other symptoms of Pyrexia
the heat the Pulse &c, on
none of which did he dwe

any thing that I had not
heard before – on the pulse
he merely dwelt on its fre=
quency and said little or
nothing on its force – He
states the general point at
which it might be pla=
ced as to frequency – and then
said that there were some ex
ceptions to this such as age
sex and idiosyncrasy – and
that was all about the
pulse – As the other sub=
jects he mentioned all
or some of the known facts
but tis needless to set

There down, I came here
to learn what could
be had no where else - and
not what every Book could
give me -

I had written thus far,
when finding that Dr. G.
had no system to inculcate
I could not but think it
a loss of time, for which
I am paying so dear, to take
notes in the way I be gun
I therefore determined to give
up the business, but I
shall continue to put
down any facts that may
occur!

On Intermittent fevers —

All have a predisposition to these because they attack people of all constitutions — But they prevail more in warm climates In cold these are less known, in Upsal rare, also in Holland and at sea the fishermen on Newfoundland do not suffer much —

Debility does not be of family precedes the attack for some are taken in full health, and many escape et who are much debilitated —

The case of a woman who has an attack, who for 40 years afterwards had the

predisposition, and every offering
were attacked with a violence
as manifested by shivenings &c.
Pontine Miasma is supposed to
be heavier than atmosphere
for the hills by the Marsh
near Rome are free from
the influence —
Cold has been said to cause
these fevers, but cold alone will
not produce them as in that
land they have them not
tho' the cold and damp is
there great —
The fever is fatal in Ireal:
chiefly to the British troops,
because of the plenty of gin

Intem.t - sometimes occur after an intermission there in Plymouth, according to Hinchman and Bombay which was one called the grave - is now called the Montpelier as people go from Bengal there for their health. —

As to proximate causes - I consider that as quite unphilosophical -

The cure of intermittents is to be attempted in the cold stage by diluents in the hot, by emetics not by bloodletting - except in venal intem.t and in

robust man — but the principal remedy is the use of Opium — it lessens the pulse opens the pores takes of the spasm lessens antispasmodic quality —
He spoke of Black arsenic internal &c on none of which did he offer a principle or even a fact new or original and to be insisted here —
<u>Continued fevers</u> — Dr Stokes in there not an unfavorable symptom here —
Length of face bad —
Eyes closing bad — patient lying on his back bad

The cadaverous smell
lead as it indicates a
degree of pulrefaction
going on in the fluids.
It is a curious coinci
dence of the eyes with
the mind - that when one
is intent on a subject
he fixes his eyes, on a spot
when on the contrary he
has a succession of ideas
his eyes wander, thus mad
men on some occasions
look steadily, and again
they have a quick motion in
the eyes, when they pour out
a torrent of incoherent words

another bad sign is the cold breath — this arises from the quick and small inspiration, the air not becoming warmed by the heat of the lungs —

He never knew but one recovery where the pulse was above 140 — An irregular pulse where it is natural to the patient is a good sign at the close of a fever — the pulse of a dog is always irregular — — The recovery is rare after flooding, Dr. G. recovered himself — case of one who saw a white handkerchief in black

stripes — Mortification of the extremities, he knew recovery after it —

Case of tumid abdomen in the son of Dr. Reid. The mind was in the cavity and in the intestines also — the intestines had a small hole — the surface of the parts was dry. Dr. G. thinks in every case that the wind proceeds from fermentation. The uneasiness, tossing, and sliding down in the bed are all bad signs — —

on the subject of inflam.n then
means ~~as~~ much nosology can distinct
ion, which as I do not admit
I pass not record — for exam
ple, dividing this disease accor-
ding to its seats in Pheumat.n —
pneu. runs to suppuration — tho
this last state may be con
nected with the former. —
we may consider the effect of
a blister as an artificial ex
ophthal — hence the rationale
of their action. — Different
kinds of inflam.n in the lungs
for, a man may have an ab
scess often and a recover, hence
not like that of pulmonary con
sumption. — There is a doubt

if pus be a secretion — that's no
for me — Gregory doubts it — Greg.
rails against theory — when I make
challenge him to show me a page
of his lectures wholly has not theory in it
the difference is this Greg. does not
give a system — tho he has full of
insulated hypotheses — that cure
the doctrine of "error loci" — he
some degree this is true — there in the
eye — some exceptions too, seem to
be of the same nature, that is
matter pop off which do not
naturally — a good deal on
the formation of pus: that it
is the tissue changed into a
greater quantity of fibrine
a case: of a minimum

when abdomen may fill & water
a matter approaching to pus
then shewing an error loci in
secretion. — an other example
of the error loci in inflamm.ⁿ
occurs in the lungs — when the
various coloured expectoration
takes place. — the crowd on
blood the effect of inflam.ⁿ
the blood from lungs not in-
flammat.ⁿ but the vessels, disten
dis — and burst. — Ah how the
Dr. is throwing so much indeed
that I cannot take it up — for
there is no system in it. — hf
lam.ⁿ an increased action of
the supplies — this will acc
ount for all the phenomena

that increased alone, for bleeding exercise &c &c in the cases the action that take place in the manner violent and increased – what proof is there of this? – the chemical energy alone is the power in operation – so much for an acc. cure of inflam.n, none of which could I understand – the remote causes of inflam.n all violence the mechanical irritation internally purulent matter, a foreign body produces no end or bale – great heat, great cold –

On the cure of inflam.n –

The idea that opium is in generous medicinal – proper in quantity manner in small

testicle, the inflamm.n of gunshot wounds - different from other sinus resembling fire - concerning pallers their modus operand.i the heat serves to convert the serous matter into pus. - if this be not nonsense, what is? - generous diet to support the vis vitæ - in gangrene - antiseptics as acid fruits - mineral and vegetable acids - to cure the ulcers left after gangrene has separated change of air bark wine &c. -

Inflamm.n of eye - Gregory mentions it as a curious fact that there should be great sensibility of the retina, and yet in diseased vision. - Instead

of tears we sometimes have a dryness, this we cant account for, — then a long disquisition on the varieties and species of opthalmia — In nearly all case there is a local disease, only in peculiar constitutions general fever — Some times it spreads to the brain, or produces inflam.^n there — He then treated the case of injection of eye in an inflamed eye when brain was flamed inflamed — There is a symptom of the feeling of sand in the eye — hence you must not attempt to take it out when the disease is brought on by cold — — Inflam.^n is sometimes transfered from one

eye to the other — there is a great sympathy between the eyes both in motions of its muscles and ires. The inflammn. rarely or never terminates in gangrene and rarely in suppuration, sometimes there is an effusion of serous fluid into the chambers of the eye. this called "pouched eye" — It commonly terminates in resolution.. sometimes in opacity or scales opaque spots — on the cornea — Mercury and purging for its cure this acts by absorbtion — Glass was once employed to take them off by grinding — introduced by Thomtetanus and adopted by regular —

there is a serous kind called a
defluxion, this cured by stimu
lants - Causes; all that give
rise to other inflamm.ns - Besides
this other causes act here, as the
circulation of high wind - also
the stimulus of light - He mentio
ned the case of a man who
had some hairs growing
from the ball of his eye
Gregory thought at first that
the eye lashes had turned in
and that the hairs had taken
root in the ball - Sense is
relieving without examination
for years - ! unusual swelle
or of mad cases &c the

smoke of the huts in Scotland
a frequent cause —
Having, been confined for some
time I have a little much that has
been said during that time. but
a recurrence to Cullens Nosology
will show what is passed over.
and he is now on the consider-
ation of pleurisy. ——
The expectoration in the commence.t
generally yellowish. this is only the re
sum of the blood.!! Then, comes the
mode of practice of Celsus, & Aretaeus
some remarks on the absurdity of
the practice in this disease. and on
samples of the remedies from Petea
ius, and some of the other authors
who lived not one hundred years ago

Gastricity — pulse of activity. but not always. for Dr. G. lately bled to 120 ℔ of blood in a case. — The case where the stomach had been opened for some time, the patient grew very fat. — Pain, upon pressure, the lungs may be press'd but not much felt. — any thing taken in hot or cold or acrid gives pain — and every thing is thrown up as soon as taken. — Dr. G. knew a case where the infl. am. bone so as to be seen at the mouth. — Two species — Phleg. & Erysip. — symptoms of first. — weak pulse. anxiety debility. pain, heat of stomach. vomiting, convulsions — dispnea, lethargy — almost delirious, costiveness. — and sometimes suppuration of

wine — It is often very soon fatal sometimes those causes that bring on gout fits will destroy without inducing inflamm.— Thus the drinking cold water will destroy. — Thus too the action of poisons. — the Lancet wat er, the man who took the glass by mistake. — the tobacco — a draught killed immediately, and an enema in two hours. — Thus too brandy has operated. — People die too in gout from a spasmodic affection without inflamm.n — Blames on the stomach, He mentioned a case of a man whom he saw lying from this cause, the most barbarous his carriages, for his opinion, but he declined, saying he

could do nothing for him, he was
in a past recovery — Dr. G. dont
believe in gangrene taking place in
the stomach without inflamma.n
sometimes suppuration takes place — it
is known by the rigors, weight at
the part, expation of pus. — The
recoveries from this however are rare
tho' such things have been. — There
abscesses sometimes break outwards —
Schirrosity, this may extend over
all of the stomach, — but mostly
at the pylorus — Dr. G. thinks that the
Schirrosity is sometimes preceded by
inflammation — Costiveness attends
this, weight from the food taken
and the schirrosity itself. — The stom.
is drawn from its right position

directly perpendicular, sometimes as low as the umbilicus, and Morgani saw it as low as the pubis — The scirrhus sometimes ulcerates, and takes on a cancerous appearance. — The causes of gastritis. — Any acrid substances, as acids alkalis — Thus too some salts, as taken in mistake Sal, tart for Sol: Tart. — Emetics and purges — The ancient helebore, produced convulsions, by its impressions on the nervous system of the stomach. — The stimulus of quantity — The substances in the stomach sometimes become putrid, and acid. — The bile may occasion inflamm.ⁿ of stomach — perhaps those gangrenous spots, which are found. — General effects of the nervous system

blows, and contusions. — The spreading of inflamm.n from other parts. — The metastasis of disease — This generally called gout, but it is not an inflammatory disease, it is atonic and is cured by those remedies which increase inflammation thus wine opium. brandy. — But there are some instances of violent inflamm.n from gout. — he mentioned the case of a lady whose father had this disease, — she was much affected at a particular time with flying pains in her head stomach &c. pulse one day 120, next 50 and the third 150, D.r G bled her 4 or 5 times, and the gout immediately appeared in the form of inflammation in her extremities.

Cure of gastritis, phlegm. — in general blood letting — and this even in the lowest state of debility, when the pulse cant be felt, thro syncope. — then a long case illustrating this rule. — He spoke of the use of blisters — the modus operandi — refers to a sympathy between the internal and external parts — not by the connection of nerves. — Clysters, are also to be given, mild to relax the neighbouring parts — Colon near the stomach — Besides this the only way that aliments can be taken when there is acrid substance how. even the aliment must be taken by mouth, as it will in that case cause fresh vomiting which

will discharge the matter – if it be acid, alkali – sometimes vomits – Opium, – injections – Temperance is to be recommended upon recovery – If suppuration come on nature must be left to itself – gangrene of the stomach is incurable, and schirrus, is of the same nature – some advise mercury in cases of this kind – Gregory thinks it right to give his patient calomel 1 to keep the mouth sore (gently), for a few weeks but he has not much idea of the efficacy – Gum: ammo and cicuta, have also a character for resolving these indurations, also Phezenos – Soap – Iodine –

the various mineral waters — of the second kind — or chronic inflammation of the stomach, the Glauber Salts Exp.ⁿ — In this some fever attends, slight pain — nausea vomiting — the affections of the mouth both precede and follow it — particularly in children, arising from the extention of inflam.ⁿ. Many of the cases of this disease obscure, and a difficult to be ascertained — When known it is to be treated in the same manner as the former, only with more moderation. — In the irritable state of stomach the sul: lime has been recommended. — —

Enteritis. — The same dimensions as of the last — diseases — The pulse

partly small and tense — The colic
pains never attended by inflamat.
The fever constitutes the difference
between the colics and enteritis — and
a diagnosis of consequence, as they
require opposite modes of practice —
Vomiting and costiveness are symp
toms — and injections by the
anus are returned by the mouth —
Tho' the bowels have been costive be
fore, when gangrene takes place
they are opened, hence, it
must be a fatal symptom —
The pain is increased on pressure
and this constitutes the difference
between spasm and inflam, the
former is not felt more on prest.
G: thinks the costiveness owing more
to some cause preceeding the stage

of inflam.ⁿ. than to this inflam.ⁿ itself. — Hence inflam.ⁿ of the bowels sometimes causes, as shewn from the contiguity of parts — The neck of the bladder being affected by sympathy — — — — — —

Gregory mentions a case where the kidney must suppurate, and the abdomen from it much distended with air. — He had occasion to mention dysentery, and said, in fact, dysentery is a kind of enteritis. The gangrene frequently comes on in 24 hours, sometimes 12. a small quantity of gangrene in the bowels will occasion death, Greg.ʸ saw it from a spot about an inch and a half. Some patients die in coma delirium others quite easy — and think themselves

other bitters. — Gangrene frequently comes on, when the inflammation has been barely perceptable — a slight dose of purge will bring it on. — Suppuration is known by its general symptoms — and finally by the discharge of pus from the bowels, and the patient lingers, and dies — for an ulcer seldom heals here — Deliquescency or calcarity takes place in the bowels from inflammation, but it has been known to follow the continuance of colic for some time. — The appearances on death, are gangrene, inflammation, inflammatory exudat. con=
striction, collections of faces — and wind — in volvulus — and hernia and these last are often the cause of this disease — The remote causes

It is more common in the decline of life than in young persons - seldom in children, a case of a child whom a nurse was holding, the fall and the shock that the child gave, affected his bowels and brought on an diarrhœa. The diet too predisposes it. intemperance which always the tone of the bowels. - The occasional causes, acrid substances, purges. - Gr. knew a death from the dose of squill pill. - In this case the bowels were found much inflam'd, and a cyst was discovered on the convex part of the liver containing a great quantity of serum; He mentions a case brought on by intemperance, - Dyspepsia may give rise to it - by the improperly

digested food. but this cause is rare
He said too that acrid bile. - gives
rise to it. -- but this bile rather pro-
duces purging and vomiting -- If it
were to remain some time there, no
doubt it would cause inflamm.
The most frequent cause is the colic
another, hernia. -- tumors -- and then
came on from collections of biliary
concretions with fecal matter,
Another cause is Dysentery. He men
tioned the case of one who had caught
a dysentery. and after Bruck it
brought on enteritis. -- Another cause
Metastasis, but this rare - Another
cold particularly applied to the
extremities. - It is known that this
exposure will produce gripes, and
what produces this pain of the

bowels. may bring on inflammat.
He mentioned the case of Mr. Ramsey
who died from this cause - another
case of a girl who drep'd herself in bath
clothes, and then caught cold in her legs
which ended in inflammat.n and this
in suppuration, of which she died -
This principle we apply in practice
as water to the legs will produce
a stool. - one Dose of the apostane
in the infirmary, who in pouring it
on the legs of a patient got some
on his own, and obliged him to re
tire - - Gog advises the treat of b.s.
before the colic has ended in inflam
ation, to prevent it. - and besides
the b.s. is proper for the spasm of
the bowels. - Topical bleeding and

bladder, It has been observed that a purge would not operate, tho the bladder has ceased — — We have seen that bloodletting is to be used as a preventative to inflam.n during the colic besides it relaxes the spasm — when the inflam.n has come on it must be done plentifully — topical perhaps is not of much use — fomentations, or warm bath — These act both by relaxing the spasm of the fibres of bowels, and the inflammatory spasm of bladder pelvis — with this view all the remedies of animal warmth must be applied — Cathartics, — by injection — warm water one of the best — decoct.n of senna — Turpentine — Tobacco, either by smoking

infusion — but objectionable on account of the nausea — A great quantity of water may be thrown up by the great syringe — Dr. G. has known 9 pounds used in this way — A case of the infirmary in which after forcing some time the patient fat something give way in side — and a rumbling followed, and he soon vomited what was thrown in — it was supposed that the obstruction at the head of the colon had suddenly opened — It has been proposed to unclend the bowels, with the bilaments of a blac sheep — Quicksilver has been used too, But Dr. not thinks

The wind at three months or a few days, one in case of Lady, when the quick-silver was 30 days before it came away. — but the poor woman lost her life by a madful desolation. — Cathartics are to be given by the mouth. — The castor oil, or the neutral salts, are but good there in moderate doses. — small doses of calomel in union with some vegetable purgatives may be given, to produce evacuation. The most preferable however is the opium, even tho' there be a risk of its being rejected. — taken in union with tamarinds, — to this add the affusion of cold water on the legs. —

4 A sailor was suffering from a violent colic and constipation. When a mate rushed in at the port hole and completely met him, appetizers were laid for it effect, but it has the most happy one. — The stomach is to be compared in this disease, the effervescing draught but opium is to be avoided. — The diet must be light aperient and laxative. — And it low diet to be adhered to for a long time for the bowels remain predisposed to inflammation — The second kind of inflammat. of bowels the Dysenteric. — But this see a not E
have any thing particular said about it.

Hepatitis, two kinds — symptoms
Fever. Pain, both in left side
right, and stomach — acute or
dull according as the inflam.n is in
membrane or substance. — Then
of the posture, and pain on certain
states of the body — The pain of
the shoulders — There have been cases
where the patient could not feel
the pain but when it was pressed
upon. — that is probe the bottom.
Difficulty of breathing — arises from
general fever as in all other kinds
of fever, or from the communica
tion of inflam.n thro diaphragm
to pleura and lungs. — Singultus
supposed to be stomach, being off
ended by the inflammation spreading

to it — the vomiting explained in the same way — yellowness of the skin explained by the inflammn. of people as facts — He mentioned the case of a lady whom he was called to see, who had been affected by this for 9 or ten days — when he declared it was a hopeless case, to her sister — but a large bleeding saved her — He found her blood to be green — and then accounted for this on the mixture of colours of the bile and blood — He sister informed him that the same kind of blood had occurd to her in the same disease He spoke of the need of inoculation of hepatitis, in pe-

solution, suppuration - Schirrus -
In resolution it generally ends in
some critical discharge Matter in
Hemorhoids - in small Pox - He
was taught that a discharge of
blood from the left mostrils was
most commonly an indication of
resolution. - but this gregory did
not believe - He mentioned a case
which lately occurred to him, not
much connected with the present sub
ject, & he say he was called to in
a fever, but as it was the sixth
day he would not bleed him, but
ordered (for a pain in the head) leeches
to the part. He went next day
and found that the leeches had
not been used nor had some

other remedies he had ordered, been applied — but the lady was quite well — and had been so cured by a copious discharge of the menses. — Eng: total this case without a single conclusion from it, and of the made by which the bloodletting had been superseded. — He only mentioned it as an instance that Otale would have eagerly grasped at, as an example of a morbid matter thrown off by the powers of nature. —

F. G. then spoke of the manner in which the suppuration have an exit — by expectoration by the side — by the stomach, into the abdomen, and intestines. — —

Induration in schirrus — He mentioned a case he knew of liver of 18 lb weight — Dr. Fife mentions to him a case under his observation of 24 lb. — In schirrus it is sometimes diminished — The heart he knew was of 18 oz, and this was contracted into knots like a cluster of grapes — Dropsy and jaundice in almost all cases to be referred to schirrus liver schirrus does not here terminate in cancer. — As the causes of hepatitis, warm climates — The hot air certainly produces colera, and if this be continued it may produce inflamm. of liver. — Intermittent fevers also produce it

The europe an dogs which go to the E Indies, are affected with the liver disease. and it is said that mer=
cury has been in these cases, with
success. — Cal a tos, especially
after the heats of the day in In=
=dia — A draught of cold wate-
the same has produced flooding — bio
lent exercise — as of forcea m
arches. — Mere emotions of mind —
violent passion — External violence
without perspiration, a bruise
or fall. — A fracture of the skull
has been said to produce it, Greg-
thinks that the violent vomiting
attending this might irritate
the liver to inflammation —

great patients, particularly of the omentum — Dr Austin says that the fat was conveyed to the liver. Not true, but state the fact correct that these two states connected — but by owing to the fat people being greater eaters. — It points to the practice of regulating the diet of patients in the liver diseases. — Cure of acute hepatitis The general plan of cure for all the inflammatory — The use of Mercury perhaps beneficial but by no means to be applied to the exclusion of the antiphlogistic — Greg: thinks that one or 2 or 3 bleedings may be employed even in the —

climate of Hindostan, tho' hot climates this is to be cautiously used. — Topical bleeding, advised but a blister after 2 or 3 bleedings is perhaps better. — Fomentation, evacuation of the bowels, by clysters, as these act upon the colon, and this is near the bowels. — The cooling salts proper to reduce the inflammation Greg lays the stress of his practice upon this mild purging. — On the principle the waters act. — Greg: says that some of the English physicians think that these different waters have a specific effect on hepatitis. — The truth is that from the dilution, the purges mildly —

Greg: prefers, purging alone to mercury alone. — In short he thinks purging as one of the best remedies both for acute and chronic — The acids too. and fruits. — of the use of the cury. — The efficacy of this in counteracting infl. amma.n is great, but Greg. only objects to the reliance and as if it were a specific. Then he told the methods of giving it. — He recommends when it is applied by ointment that the friccions rubbing be washed off. — A child took in Cyprus the fatal calis, one hundred grs of calomel in twenty one hours. the child 15 month old. — In giving mercury

have a view to the effects that it has
upon the mouth and skin — what
time ought the Mercury to be given
some say at first, but Greg. thinks
break the force of the disease by an
Ephalagetic medicine — besides the ope
ration is too slow. — After three or
4 days the Merc: may be given in
some think that this metal acts
specifically against the Lues. and
Greg: cannot point the testimony of
Romany in its favour. — It has
been advised to give the bitters uni
ted with alkalies — one to give tone
the other to resolve obstructions —
Greg dont think much of it —
The next remedy is the surgical
operation. — but be careful

that adhesion has taken place. — In the chronic hepatitis. This perhaps absolutely incurable, because the symptoms so obscure. — It has been common to ascribe, many complaints of the parts of the abdomen as dispepsia — ascites &c. to the chronic hepatitis, and hence much evil has been done, for mercury has been given in cases where it was injurious (not this nosology) — Here came the various symptoms. — Those of calcum, the uneasiness about the stomach not pain. Pain of shoulder — but ~~pain~~ Uneasiness of stomach, communicated to the diaphragm. Drowsiness — Depression of spirits — sense of danger, Bowels at first costive. — Afterwards diarrhea

pulse not much affected but at
last, weak. Tongue white, usu-
ally, and coloured skin dy-
breathing difficult, dry cough
pain at pit - swelling of feet
lying on one side - throughs and
vomiting just this pass. - Jaundice
or other hepatic colour. The con
tinuance varies, few weeks. -
or months, or years. - Rectal fever
come on, - The head and shoul-
ders. and trunk bent so as
to give a deformed shape. from
the patient throwing his chest
forward in order to breathe. -
Spasmodic asthma is sometimes
induced - Cure, sometimes B.S.
may be used when the symptoms

are urgent, but generally not ne-
cessary - A blister is proper to be app-
lied - gentle purging - or mercury.
For the purging it is said ~~that~~ may
take off the inflammation, ~~but~~ and this
prepare the body for the mercury.
but this Greg: thinks admits of doubt.
There are other remedies as bitters bark
&c. but these not much, But the
most essential is the regimen
mild food, of easy digestion -
high seasoned food to be avoided
In the last place they have a say
ing, "to keep the bowels open" by
drinking wine. and by this they
think to keep off the disease
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

He mentioned the case of some British soldiers who had been taken by Tippoo Sultan or Hyder Ali, and that upon a capitulation, and almost starved upon rice. - but who by that treatment were quite relieved from their hepatic complaints whilst their companions with dying of that disease without. The europeans in India are more subject to the disease, from the manner in which they live. -

Jaundice. Definition accordeing to cullen. yellow colour. The perspiration sometimes affected. Not true that things seem green. Yet he mentioned a case of woman who saw a blue and white handkerchief as green and yellow. - White fecces ash or clay colour, prone purged. Not as great costiveness as might

the expected. — Different kinds of jaundice, From calculus — Known by pain. — This pain, may seem in the stomach, perhaps affected by contiguity or sympathy. Pain greater after eating. — The obstruction at the extremity of duct. — Properties of the stones. — A peculiarity of diposition produces these. — Greg: has known two dozen voided — Sometimes large Dr. Monro, has one that was passed as large as a walnut. This is the maximum. — The minimum, a kind of tertiary sand. secondly to Greg: A sedentary life predisposes to them and living on hard dolice food and abstinence from vegetables thus the cattle have them con

cretions by the use of grap in the spring. — The next species the spasmodic jaundice — This attends upon colic sometimes. This will not continue long and therefore requires little more than some antispasmodic or relaxants. — The next species jaundice hepatica — this the worst kind, it is the hepatic chronicus — that is the swelling of the liver in this disease obstructs the ducts — The swelling of neighbouring parts may have the same effect. — The jaundice takes place in pregnant women, and leaves the patient after delivery. this from the pressure of the uterus — Costiveness too is more frequent in women, and the feces may press on liver from colon — The next species — Jaundice infantile

This sometimes does no harm. But not all ways. — Some say that the gall bladder not perfo'd by perspiration in utero the gall bladder be comes obstructed by stagnation of biles. — Grey not admit this: — The practice here very brief. — If from a stone, it will be cured by slowly — time will do all here. Medicines not wanted here. — Hence the ma my remedies, thus taking an egg every morning for six weeks, eating lice — and drinking one's urine — Fever sometimes comes on. here bleeding — takes of inflamm^n and relaxes the spasm. and always the stone to fall. He mentioned the case of a wo. man whom he saw at night, but

whom he did not see at that time to be jaundiced - He ordered her bled, from the fever she had, when lo! in the morning she had the jaundice! Aperients are to be given, warm bathing - Moderate evacuating of the bowels - Vomiting prog: thirsty not so much of. There are some cases in which it may be used, Fomentations & too moderate exercise, gestation, riding on horseback. rubbing the parts with oil - once a mild vegetable diet. In the icterus hepaticus little can be done, if swelling be seen in hypochondria - Mercury or purging diet. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Nephritis - Cullen's definition almost always the fever is strongly

inflammatory — all the symptoms of Nephritis may exist and yet no inflammation in the kidney. This the nephralgia — This may hap in from a calculus in the ureter — The kidney runs on to suppuration and it has been known to gangrene in old people subject to the gravely complaint — and we must remember that there will not bear bleeding lifting. — The pain is encreased upon pressure — the pain different from the rheumatic pains. — the last aggravated much upon motion. — We can distinguish too from the cause, this cold will produce rheumatism, not the latter. — No nausea attends rheumatic

affections - sometimes difficult to tell from colic - The direction of the shooting may serve to distinguish, thus to the testicles, down the thighs. - The numbness, occasioned by a sympathy we understand better than any other. - and this arises from the connection of nerves - There have been cure of schirrus testicle when the leg has been permanently lame. - The vomiting he ascribes to a sympathy of a different kind - for no nerves of connection here - The frequency of urination here - The irritation of the contained membranes on the testicle - The colour of urine when light owing to spasm on the

extreme upset of kidneys - sometimes bloody, and black, the last from stagnation. - sometimes no secretion at all, yet no inflammation. - It terminates - by resolution, suppuration, gangrene - It resolves by copious sweat, discharge of thick urine, or piles - When the inflam.n continues more than 7 days, we fear suppuration. - this brings on hectic - the kidney has been found a mere bag of pus. - it is once 14 ℔ of pus - The kidney is sometimes wanted, and hardly to be found But the other is always enlarged, sometimes to double the size He mentioned the case of a May

whom he supposed had had but one kidney for the space of 40 years — The kidney seems on to gangrene — tho' Greg: never saw a case, He quoted one of a boy. — It ends two in schirrus — Case of man in Infirmary of kidneys of 45 ℔ weight to fill'd a bucket says Greg: — Remote causes — very few cure of pure case of atric nephritis. — Nephra begin in ances et. — the tendency to it greater in old ages. — The kidneys more apt to fail before the other parts of body. Perhaps it ought to be that all the parts of the body should decay at once, but this not the case in some the head in some the

stomach &c this failure owing
to the mode of living of civi
lized people, who eat and drink
what nature never intended for
us--, a gouty disposition gives
sex to it.- Bruises - violent
exercise, hard running or riding-
leaping - jolting in a carriage
some who at other times show no
symptoms, void bloody urine
after riding - another cause is
heat about the back from con
finement in gaol, or fracture
of limbs - here the kidney lies
lower than the bladder, and the
urine stagnates. - It is said that
diuretic medicines produce it
but Qrg: not believe this. Even
cantharides does not produce

it — The resins are said to produce
it — The eure like all inflam.ns
of internal parts. — Bloodletting
according to circumstances —
local bloodletting not so good
as a blister to the part. — As it
occurs in old people we must
be wary how we bleed, for there
rule not be a bloodletting. even
as well as children — It is objected
to be to bleeding that it may act up
on the urinary organs. but this
from experience not so —
Laxatives — There is an objec
tion to the saline purg.s, that they
may be absorbed and may vio
late the organs — The castor
oil is the best — Fomentations

Diluents — all the various drinks of this kind — Opium, and by Clysters of Nephralgia — the largest stone that has been found in the body weighs 28 ℔. — and that in London, in prey-
vention — The singularity of this dis
ease is the constitutional disposition of some to form it — I saw a case of a man who had such a disposition to form concretions + that he was cut twice whilst a boy — and the prepuce is frequently incrusted with the sandy matter — Then the analysis, and formation. He does not place much reliance on lithon
triptics — for she stones different even larger effervents, and he not easy to know which kind they are

The stones consist chiefly of the uric acid — combined with amonia The oxalate of lime, very insoluble Phosphate of magnesia — Phosphate of lime and silica — all these are combined by some animal matter — some of these are soluble in potash, some in acids — some not at all — They act by their antacid properties — tending to destroy the acid of the primæ viæ — The remedy which parliament gave 5000 £ for to Mr Stevens was calcined egg shells, to which she afterwards added some soap — To prevent the effects of so much caustic earth — Soap has been given in order to neutralize the acid

by its accompaniment — After these remedies came the different waters impregnated by the carbonic — the soda &c. The last medicine proposed is the simple super carbon: of soda or potash — Lime water too, acted by its alkaline quality washing out the calculous matter by the abundance of water — Soap pills — are used too — Bloody urine in almost all cases as symptomatic disease, the cause of some irritation on the kidneys — When the stone sticks in the urethra it brings on a fit of the gravel — these, Blood letting to relax and relieve inflam? Opiates, to relieve pain and to take off the spasm, Joner.

tables external, and internal by
Clysters - When the stone is thus freed
from the ureters - we must watch
the progress of it in the bladder -
The last made is to pass a great
quantity of water at once - to
retain it, and how formerly and
pass it out, to retain it he should
drink plentifully of Clarets, take
an opiate and go to bed, the opiate
will lessen the irritability of the
bladder - Doing this on a getting
into the warm bath, and bend
ing the mind then has succeeded
when we cant cure we must
palliate, avoide excesses or over-
exertions of the body - keep the
body open, the morning stool

much injury. Opiates — —
Dr. G. omits some of the other genera —
and considers — Rheumatism —
first the nosological definition — Greg
never seen a case produced by any other
cause than cold. — Any other account of
it — is altogether hypothetical. — Fever —
Running on as much as four days after
the exposure. — Pain, the larger joints
most affected. — Not only the ligaments but
the tendons, and he thinks the mus-
cular fibres — When the small joints are
affected by it, he says they seldom be
common, as the fingers — The Rheumatism
affecting different part, as Lumbago
&c. — Then the distinction of this from the
chronic, in and it always tends to
the latter, never to suppuration or —

gangrene. – The fever of Rheumatism seldom continues for more than a month. – The chronic very often occurs without the acute. – Many people are subject to the former not the latter. – The chronic is not apt to shift like the acute. – The best cure for chronic, is warmth, indeed flannel will do more than all the medicines besides. – This rheumatism runs on to palsy – It is remarkable that stimulants that do no good in other palsy, here relieve – but this stiffness of the limbs, perhaps arises partly from the adhesions of the inflamed parts. – The limbs are cold in this chronic and have not the vigour of cir

This disease was barely described be=
fore the time of Sydenham. – Boerhaave
suffered by it, from gardening, and could
find no account in any ancient
or modern author but Sydenham. – No
one says Greg, even died of this dis=
ease. – But it must have been of
some attending disease. – The severe
Rheumatism attacks young people from
eighteen to thirty five, the chronic, in
old people. – He thinks however that
old may have the acute if they
be much exposed to cold. – The
fever attending is purely synocha.
It is attended by the typhus – Hence
then died here of rheumatism, be
cause of bleeding in typhus that
they died. He thinks, they were on.

5 posed to cold and at the same time to the contagion which was prevailing. — Delirium not often attends those cases of it that are related, have arisen from Opium to ease pain, for it requires a great quantity of this. — The stomach, with all the pyrexia, is little affected. — The bowels are generally costive, the urine mostly natural — some say filamentous. — The eyes no muscle exempt, yet some more than others — the temporal and the a fetor Gravis has been there. — the occipo frontalis he seen too. — In a case of Cullen it attacks the abdominal muscles, or of the diaphragm — ter, — It does not attack internal —

part or of diaphragm bladder bowels. — The joints are less painful when they swell, perhaps from effusion into Cell: Mem: or cavity of joint. — The disease apt to recur — his not gone with the pyrexia — the great object to cut it short, and prevent the chronic form. Never suppurate, case of a man who had an abscess of the joint in Rheumatism but Greg: said this was a accidental union of Phlegmon an Rheumatism. — The metastases from limb to limb, muscle to muscle &, but rarely to internal parts. — Greg made mention of case of one, who had chang to head, and caused delirium — But he said there is rare that

they may hardly form the exception to general rule. – Rarely what I've known one case. – Cure. great difference between cure of acute and chronic – those that are full in one hundred in other, then blood letting, exercise &c. – For the acute, ale the powerful antiphlogistic remedies are to be used – V.S. – but this has its evils, for first, it does not succeed. and it has been known to make it prof into the chronic you must not be governed by the size of the blood – for this is not a test of its necessity. for it may continue for month after the acute stage has gone off – leeching, and cupping – But

the relief from topical application only temporary. — Blistering — ~~this~~ in lumbago — &c — Sweats — to be kept up a long time, and to be made general. — and these when the physician has in some degree subsided. — by the antiphlogistics. — Do not give the sweat if the pulse be above 120. — When the secretions for Dover powder — the saline mixtures, &c. may be given to promote the operation of the powder. — Purging, by the saline, and calomel but objectionable from the motion — that it occasions — and the exposure to cold that it gives rise to. — Opiates as a palliative, for the pain. — The best made is to give it

as Eulenburg advises with salts and cremtartar. - Nitric. has been used but Greg: doesn't think much of it. - Bark - Sort reduce the system. and then give it. Greg: did not derive much from it. - Arsenic. Not successful with Greg: - When none of these will accomplish cure, proper regimen will make effect it. - viz low diet. In the chronic stage, the only cure is the warm and patient plan. The warm bath. The warm springs - as at Buxton, but any other stream of water as well. - Dry heat, thus near stoves, keeping the patient in hot sand. up to the neck. Some mountebank tries it here.

and such was the credulity of the people that they chose to submit to stand in wet earth, with their face turned to the east wind of the winter. **Frictions** — he gave as an instance of the beneficial effects of friction, the case of the horse which by the rubbing is prevented from becoming stiff in his muscles. —

Then he gave us more of the treatment, all the particulars were so trite that I already knew them, or as they are to to be had in all treatises, I shall not take the trouble or want the wit to set them down. suffice to that I am disgusted the more and more I hear this man lecture —

Exercise — must be this is necessary, if the motion of the limb be lost — and the perforation is gradual and, when there does not exist too great adhesions, most by certain — Electricity, ~~Galvanism~~ the spark — Sea bath — acts perhaps on by or cold water — and the shower bath altogether moves — In this case ~~tis~~ a shower bath — Oil of Temp.n &c &c — Blisters, but may be the val: lim: of as much service — Internal remedies — Thus the Guaic: — Berries, a thousand other useful — antidote of the gum tube — Calo=mel — Conium Mac: of little service perhaps — some benefit from the narcotic effect — Formerly the cauterising were use, on the principle of an issue —

Gout. — Hebendon I pray recommend as the best thing on the subject that has ever been published. He has refuted the idea of it being a salutary. Cullen was not far from the belief. — Then came the definition — Hereditary — scrofula may appear in children, and sometimes not till the 60 years — The likeness of the parents and many other diseases, as mania, epilepsy &c. all go to prove a disproportion deri=ved from ancestors. — If the Negro have a child by a white woman and this mix with the white, the skin and curled hair will disappear — a person be invined, even this is proto like the other hereditary features of the person which come of for three or four generations. — Anecdote of the chancellor of Scotland

This gout may appear in the son
before the father from whom it was
derived. — The case of Dr. Gregory
father who had it at four and twenty
before his mother had her first fit —
He mentions a the case of the black
horse which has a white foal — but
on tracing the genealogy it was found
6 or 7 generations back there had been grey
or white horses. — The same kind of case
occurred in some pea fowls in Ayr
shire, some pied foal were brought
to the country 70 years ago, but it
was supposed they were all extinct
but Greg: son then after they had
disappeared many generations. —
A person may inherit the gout
from his father. has not had a be
gul or fit when he begot him
It cant be from a morbid mother

for the same state of hereditary dis
ease happens in the scrofula, when
persons do not have it till some
years after, now if it were a morbid
matter, the child should have it
at or soon after birth, or the general
most symptom, "evidency no external cause" –
It is says Greg: a disease that in
most cases arises from predisposi
tion, or peculiar constitution, and in
case when it is induced by other
causes they are more generally pro-
internal than external causes –
Greg: mentioned the case of his fa
ther who hurt his shin over a tub
which brought on the fit, again of
one who broke his arm which indu
ced it in his leg. – there exists
certainly a connection between the
stomach and the gouty affection

and it is an important symptom for it directs us to keep the stomach in order for that may prevent. — The fever that attends, may be of various degrees — very sometimes. it has produced delirium — Pain is most symptom it occurs in all the joints — except the loins — rarely in the hip. I recollect a case where it attack'd the joints swelling and redness took place in one who had been subject to the gout in other parts. — And what is curious, the hair of his head would not grow for two or three weeks on the part. — The gout is apt to recur by intervals, and this is the distinguishing mark from Rheumatism. — The most common period of recurrence, is about

one year. - and when it is regular at a certain period - it is to be ascribed to some external causes. - Relates the case of his father who was found dead in his bed, — Then he mentioned the connection of gout with other diseases and the form of fever in which it appears. - Dr Greg thinks that in those cases where it affects the head, physicians ought to lay aside the idea of its being gout, and to treat it as if he had no gout. In Scotland it affects 50 men for one woman. - Greg says that something in the constitution of men and in their living that gives it oftener than to women. - Disease mark of the Aposcrates - that cures and lays before friends tried it not. —

He quotes a the genealogy of Gout, "The limbs relaxing &c" – It is less frequent in those who do not use liquors, and who vegetables – Gregory offered the theory that spirits modified the constitution so as to produce a modification in the inflammation of the joints – or that gout is produced – It is a disease of the rich, of 2000 patients which Greg attended in hospitals only two had it.. Plethora presupposes the the gout heaven fat people, for fatness is in all cases attended with plethora.. The inflammatory diathesis is in excess a by plethora.. The prophylaxis, a change of life, temperance, exercise. It is curious says Greg: that there are some medicines that quite keep off the gout, but when they cease to be taken with impunity. – This disease occurs

most in the decline of life, but if the predisposition be very strong, it appears in young people — Then came a good deal from Cuban concerning the cause and so much about debility that I can not recount it. — The allowance of a Scotch labourer, is 2 pecks of oat meal off in a week. — He told the anecdote of the Sailor who was so affected with fatigue, & epileptic gout, but got rid of it by reducing his common meals to, a pound of coarse flour, and a pint and a half of milk per day — He, he lived on for a long time, and was able to support him — he drank nothing, for he said he observed his pigs to have the best and firmest flesh when they drank the least — he said much then against the use

of high food. and liquors — He drew a picture of a Drunkard, and then ask-
ed us to compare this with what may be =
expected to keep a man in health. Then he told us the anecdote of the turks..
One of them, who are fire Eaters
told his audience that each man had allowed him a certain quan-
tity of wine to drink in his life
and that the more they drank the
poorer would it be exhausted
and the poorer would he die.
Then he mentioned the case of Dr Hawke-
sworth he came scarlatic by living for
60 days on bread and water, also
on sugar, and he died at last poor
eating Buns, alone. — Necessity gives
rise to the diseases. — for this is cer
tain that the great pores con
nection with the personal appetite ad

it does not appear till after puberty.
Indigestion - this occurs when a large
quantity of food taken in. - It is to
be referred to the activity which
is induced - by the quantity, rather
than by the repletion. -
Then he spoke of the boiled potato:
bread being more easily digested than
the same or half dose. - There are
some peculiar foods that cannot
be taken, thus some are affected
by malt liquor, and some can
at any time bring on the gout
by a glass of claret. - The
debility produced by these acrepent
matters first affects the stomach
but is soon propagated to
the whole body. - Sedentary
life, - Night Studies - a man
bad letter get up early in the

morning than at up late at night
Profuse excaecations. - Purging.
Volume the system is just ready for
the gout, if bleeding is practiced
for any other disease the patient may
have. - It may cause the gout -
the anecdote of the man with the
planing - in which it was said a
man had planing - and, having
been bled once for it, he regretted
have to bathe his feet in warm wa
ter. He did it and next morning
had a fit of gout - here said
speed the man had two diseas
es. complicated together -
Dreadful changes from high to low diet
He mentioned Chyne's account -
Change too from an active to
a sedentary life. - Then came
Mearing some of the causes and sym

stom. — to be found in almost every system of medicine — therefore in fact Cold acts as a powerful exciting cause, hence those who go to a warmer climate from a colder one, often experience the first in Guernsey — What is the difference between gout and Rheumatism, in this case? especially if it attack the ligaments — The swelling is often least when the pain is greatest — among other articles of importance he mentioned that his age was fifty seven — His a just remark that patients will take as if the medicine from gum, that will not attend to their regimen — The gout considered as a general disease

and many may not appreciate it because it is a disease of the rich many old men too, when they first the diseases of age coming on are unwilling to think they are such, and hence sale to megalar goat flying through in the mentioned the case Dole of Louis XIV - and his fistula - He mentioned the case of a judge who had had the gout in almost all the joints - but those of the knees and ankles were stiff, and those of the hands remained flexible - he could assign no cause for it. Then that he had always washed the hands in cold water, after the active inflammation was over, Gregory does not like

the disease general enfeeblement from
individual parts, but when the
inflammation was gone —
He said too in some families
the males had gout and no
gravel, and the women gravel
and no gout. — He smiled
the gout. and as to the plague
as he had never seen it he
referred us to Rufus —
Small pox — first the
topological character. —
The disease made its way into
Europe about the 7 century, but
known in Asia long before — It
is certain that the inocula-
tion was practised in Indostan
200 years ago. —

It is said that the disease may take place immediately on ex-
pose to the contagion - as on
smelling a body dead of it -
Grey: believes this, just as in
cases of typhus fever -- But more
generally it takes the eight days.
We cant always know if it
be the small pox at first, and
it is of importance to ascer-
tain it on account of the
practice to followed - (the
unity of disease here is the great
advantage) -- He then gave
some directions for finding this
out, thus - a sudden at
ack of synochus fever at

a time when the small pox prevails - and he have never had the disease - The severe affection of the stomach is a diagnostic the sickness - and pain upon pressure. - But there here there is a deception, for other fevers are found to have the same symptoms. - The eruption begins on the third day - if about this time or earlier we must scan the confluent - if the face have a swelled red appearance somewhat like erysipelas -

By the cold regimen many of these pustules may be driven back. - I can do more on a then

happen when there is no eruption then came the distinction between the confluent and a distinct small pox - he mentions the case of a young girl who had on the little fingers one hundred pustules the state of the face a good point for prognosis - if there be confluent the danger much - the shape of the pustule too is another sign - the distinct has the red base and regular pustules from this - the confluent none of this - and the pustules flat - the fever of the distinct goes off on the eruption but the confluent remains another in the fever by the sea

bug out — but to you cant observe any difference between the fever of irruption, of maturation and secondary fever of the distinct kind — He mentioned the case of terrible confluent kind where the fever went off on the eruption, coming out ~~of~~ very unfavorable prognosis when fever mild - or going off on the irruptions - The ~~eruption~~ convulsions of children not bad - few pustules - The dark marks concomitant pustules. The swelling of face hands - the salivations of adults, and the deaths of children - hence the practice of purging

Bubo - the first line is the philosophorum bubo - here pus and ambiphlagmatic regimen. — 2. Erysipelatous bubo, for this the remedies for erysipelatous — if suppuration comes on a poltice — the meat must be given — 3. gangrenous bubo. this comes on in certain cases or constitutions. — In this there is a sanguis of hemorhagy — the glands become exposed and are to be taken out or they fall out themselves. in the cancer or tegument there is to be used the mercury aught to be omitted — Opium for the pain — wine — D. I put much in a decoction of bark — vitriolic and nitric acid — Spirit

ous tinctures — and fomenting
and cannot poltice for local
application — 4 Indolent bubo
not always scrofulous — it is
a long time coming on. some
months — give Mercury, If this
do not cure, use stimulating
applications. — Mercurial oint.
ou.ta — warm plasters &c vol
lin: Mercu: oint.t — 5 Scrof
ulous bubo, altho' the Mercury
be bad for the constitution yet
it must be given — all the
remedies for scrofula to be
used — 6 Phagedenic bubo
analogous to the phag.a chancre
and the same cure — must
be kept clean, washed at

hart 4 times day —
Constitutional Pox. The symp
toms numerous and compli
cated occur without local
affections — which these con
tinue and, after they have dis
appeared — two grades of con-
stitutional disease — ulcers
on tonsils — some of these hard
to be told — covered with
a white slough, and red edge
they sometimes come on with
a cold, and hence a difficulty
to know if venereal — attacks
the larynx. give mercury un
gangles of cor: sub: weak lu:
caustic: mel mercur: and
fumigations.

Blotches known by the copper colour, generally not come on till after the ulcers — generally preceded by an ague like fever — Pustules occupy sebaceous glands of skin — Dr. Thomson found the parts of hair first affected — both these sometimes one sometimes neither. the severity of the eruption great like all cutaneous diseases — Cold aids the progress of venereal, mildew in warm than in cold Eruption copper colour — scaly spots — all sizes and places In the particular preceded by fever like small pox and

accon on parts the same, as
breast face hands &c —
The lymphatic glands are not
affected by any of the secon-
dary symptoms — and not by
Bubos from secondary ulcers
Mercury — warm bath to aid
this — Rowes powder for pain —
The eruption sometimes appears as
faruncules — All the cutan
eous diseases of the ancients
are found in syphilis —
Other symptoms are Lepritic =
do — like scrofulous opthal =
ment herpetic opthal = Differ
ent stages of same disease
only differing from eye lids to
Conjunctiva

Mercury to be used - and local, like other opthal.a -
Fistula lachrl. - occurs from disease of nose - The ear, the gland of the wax, like the tarsi - the tympanum - and bones - the external ear and meatus - Mercury here - local mercurial application, and fu:=
=migations - another symptom not described, is ulcer of upper lip - occurs in both lips - but in upper more obstinate, hence mistaken for cancer - some cancer of lip cured by mercury and decoc: of woods - Skin was mercurial - Angula that

the lips should have these different disease – thus cancer in lower lip 99. of 100 – lupus the upper – scrofula on the upper venereal the upper – Another seldom described is venereal ulcer of tongue not primary, ought to be called tubercle of the tongue – hard to tell from primary ulcer, and from cancer and scrofula – begins like tubercle and becomes a foul ulcer – like all ulcers, of tongue like a mulberry = a

P. Thus must speak of Moles and all their circumstances –

Evil effects of Mercury —
much evolution from Person —
in which Brights'. was spoken
of and its cure pointed out —
particularly the use of cool air —
Tremors — Cutan.: erup.:
here followed a topological
comment, — Mania — Mercu:
ry acts as an excitant — so that
it oftener occurs in predisposed
constitution. — Dr. Thos. gave the
treatment, but treat it accor:
ding to its symptoms, that's the
right way —
The Case of the unnamed
Person first settled the ques:
tion concerning the varieties

remedies — —

Siblens — differs from venereal in being more infectious, the former caught by sleeping in the same bed or using the same drinking vessel — It does not tend to bubo — gonorrhoea does not occur in those places where syphilis is endemic — the cure of the two the same — particularly the secondary symptoms of pox, the Siblens has ulcers of the throat, ulcers, carbuncles — affects the bones too — Peculiar to Holland and Canada — said to be brought by Bonaparte's soldiers

Aunt of Adams concerning

Lu.^o accounts

January 17

I gave a deal of quotation from Pearson on the subject of diseases wh resemble venereal - Thomson thinks that the cachexia syphilis - Much Mo. Pathological distinction which I consider as useless -

Gonorrhoea, did not originate in America - as the Jews had been to affect those who had it. - Many proofs were given that it was known before the discovery of America - Hence the refutation of Astruc that there were not cases of clap - B. Thom^n thinks that these cases were not the venereal gonorrh

with which we are at present acquainted. — There comes Persons different kinds of clap —
The mild kind, occurs in Married people — in children — from excess in venery — and drinking — and sometimes without accidental cause — any irritating substance will produce it — Gonorrhoea of the corona from the want of cleanliness —
Thus. Serve a man who has this excoriation after every connection with his wife — if he do not wash of the mucus — which lubricates the vagina — at some times more than at others. Thus in the latter months of pregnancy

weather - the burning season of as prevailing before the discovery of America - is one of the mild forms or if it is the parent of the pure but virulent disease - is at the time undetermined. -

10 .. 15 .. 2
2 . 5 .. 0
13 .. 1 .. 0

7/ 12
2 17
6 3
20

c 13 . 1

7/ 13 . 1 2
1 .. 17 . 3

2/ 17
2/ 139
6 19

28 ..
21 - 17 .. 0
49 .. 21 .. 17 .. 6

Amputation, he prefers the method of taking of the shoulder joint by Boonfield — to that of Desault — recommends taking the nerves from the stump as soon they remain the pressure on the part is apt to cause pain —

Immerit — to send in

Immitigable — not to be mitigated

Viaticum, provision for a journey — rites (last) of one diseased.

Cacophony — bad sound of words.

To career — to run with swift motion.

Querimonious — querulous

Memorize — to commit to memory by writing

Brake — Fern Bramble —
Moor — Fen — low grounds,
— Marsh
Bow-dog — a Mastiff Groom
Hound and dog
Weald — an open country
a place without wood
Rampant — exuberant —
Innocuous — harmless —
Innumerous — countless
Pean — Song of triumphe —
Batten — To fatten to fat —
Insipate, to anting thoughts —
Dismbogue, throw up —

Bettling — projecting.
Rife — plenty common
Fetful — by purposes —
Huckaft — Arch, bend —
Lamb — Abate.
To imp — to lengthen in —
bulage by any thing additious
Oscitation — that which is
taken in to complete some
— thing else.
Hate — a long belt —
Tormail — to trouble, harass
Blanc — soft mild gentle —
To chan — to work at other
hours by the day —
To boom — to push with violence
Daddle — passing pow-
-pate